

The Cromwell Argus

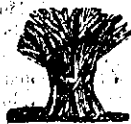
AND NORTHERN GOLD-FIELDS GAZETTE.

No. 11, Vol. I.)

CROMWELL, OTAGO: WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1870.

(PRICE, SIXPENCE.)

Cromwell Advertisements



THE PEOPLE'S BAKERY.

J. SCOTT.

BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER,

Melmore-street, Cromwell.

Families waited on for orders, and Bread regularly delivered in all parts of the district.

BRIDGE HOTEL, CROMWELL.

JOHN MARSH,

Of the Bridge Hotel, Cromwell,

IS DETERMINED TO GIVE VALUE FOR MONEY.



CROMWELL VETERINARY

SHOEING FORGE

Next door to Smitham's Kawarau Hotel.

EDWARD LINDSAY,

(Late of Clyde and Melbourne),

GENERAL BLACKSMITH, FARRIER,

AND MACHINIST.

E. L. begs to inform the public of Cromwell that he has purchased the business of Mr Thompson, and trusts by strict attention to business, and the execution of all work placed in his hands

in a first-class and workmanlike manner, to merit a continuance of the support accorded his predecessor.

Cromwell Advertisements

CROMWELL HOTEL, CROMWELL.

ROBERT KIDD, PROPRIETOR.

The travelling public and Commercial Gentlemen will find this the most convenient house to put up at in Cromwell. There are excellent bed, private sitting, and dining rooms, and attached to the establishment is a magnificent Billiard Saloon, and the largest hall for Concerts, Balls, or Theatrical Representations out of Dunedin.

Excellent Stabling, &c.

CROMWELL.

M R M A N D E R S, LEGAL AND MINING AGENT.

Registered to practise in the Warden's Courts for the Dunstan Goldfields.

Agent for the Northern Fire and Life Insurance Company (capital Two Millions).



W. H. W H E T T E R, BOOTMAKER,

MELMORE-STREET, CROMWELL.

A large and varied stock of Home and Colonial made Boots and Shoes on hand, to which attention is respectfully requested.

PRICES MODERATE.

DAGG'S

CLUTHA HOTEL,

CROMWELL.

Best Accommodation for Visitors.

PRETTY FAIR LIQUOR.

FIRST-CLASS STABLING.

GINGERBEER & CORDIALS.

TO THE INHABITANTS OF THE CROMWELL DISTRICT.

THE Undersigned begs leave to intimate to the public that he is prepared to supply them with GINGERBEER and CORDIALS, of a superior description, and at prices to defy competition.

GINGERBEER 3s. PER DOZ.

CORDIALS 20s. PER DOZ.

Encourage Local Industry, and Patronise

JOHN M. KELLY,

GOLDEN AGE HOTEL, CROMWELL.

Cromwell Advertisements

JUNCTION COMMERCIAL HOTEL, CROMWELL.

G. W. GOODGER, PROPRIETOR.

IN returning thanks for past favors, begs to announce that neither trouble nor expense have been spared to render the above establishment second to none upon the Goldfields.

Being situated in the very centre of the town, it affords every convenience for Commercial Travellers and others visiting the Cromwell district.

The Bedrooms, Private Parlors, &c., Are fitted up with every regard to comfort and convenience.

The BILLIARD SALOON (the largest in the district) is provided with one of Alcock's Tables.

Extra attention has been bestowed upon the STABLING DEPARTMENT, and as it has been placed under the management of an experienced groom, the public may rely upon every care being taken of horses.

Smithfield Butchery Company.



OWEN PIERCE (late of St. Bathans) having purchased from Mr W. J. BARRY the Butchery Business lately carried on by him in Cromwell, begs to intimate that he is in a position to supply the best description of meat at moderate prices.

O. P. hopes by strict attention to business, and keeping meat of the very best quality, to obtain a share of public support.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

WILLIAM BARNES, BLACKSMITH AND FARRIER,

(Late of Addlestone, Surrey),

Begs to announce to the inhabitants of CROMWELL and the surrounding Districts that he is about to start in the above business near the Bridge Hotel; and trusts, by strict attention to business, coupled with moderate charges, to secure a share of the work of the district.

SHAMROCK STORE,

CROMWELL.

WILLIAM SHANLY & Co.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

WINE, SPIRIT, AND PROVISION

MERCHANTS.

A large and varied assortment of

WINES, SPIRITS, AND GROCERIES.

Goods delivered in all parts of the district, free of charge.

Cromwell Advertisements.

KAWARAU HOTEL, CROMWELL.

WILLIAM SMITHAM, PROPRIETOR.

The best conducted and most comfortable Hotel in the District.

A FIRST-CLASS BILLIARD ROOM, With one of Alcock's best Tables.

Coaches leave for Queenstown and Arrow every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 9 a.m.; for Clyde every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 3.30 p.m.; and for Cardrona and Albertown every Wednesday at 9 a.m.

N.B.—W. S. having erected a large range of Stabling, would intimate to Travellers that every care will be bestowed upon horses. An experienced groom in attendance.

DAVID WEAVER,

Wholesale and Retail

STOREKEEPER,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,

Melmore-street, Cromwell.

D. WEAVER begs to inform the Inhabitants of Cromwell and surrounding Districts that having bought the Premises lately occupied by Mr DAVID BOOTH, he has now on hand an assorted STOCK OF NEW GOODS,

Consisting of

Wines and Spirits, Groceries, Drapery, Boots, &c. &c.,

of the best qualities; and trusts, by strict attention to business, and moderate prices, to merit a share of public patronage.

CROMWELL.



FREE TRADE BUTCHERY,

(Wholesale and Retail),

JAMES DAWKINS, PROPRIETOR.

A supply of Beef, Mutton, Veal, Pork, Hams, Bacon, &c., always on hand.

Meat delivered at Town Prices throughout the district.

[A CARD.]

DR. JAMES CORSE,

SURGEON,

May be consulted daily at his residence,

MELMORE-STREET, CROMWELL.

Cromwell Advertisements

[A CARD.]

R. F. BADGER,

LEGAL AND MINING AGENT,

MELMORE-STREET,

CROMWELL;

AND AT BENDIGO GULLY.

Cunnard's Line of People's Coaches.



DAILY CONVEYANCE

TO AND FROM

LOGANTOWN, BENDIGO GULLY REEFS,

AND CROMWELL.

JOHN CUNNARD

Begs to announce that he is now running a TWO-HORSE CONVEYANCE BETWEEN

LOGANTOWN AND CROMWELL,

Leaving Logantown

EVERY MORNING, AT SEVEN O'CLOCK; Returning from Goodger's Junction Hotel at 3.30 p.m.

Parties residing at the Reefs will thereby be enabled to spend at least six hours in Cromwell, and return to the Reefs the same evening.

FARES.

Each way 10s.
To and from 15s.

JOHN CUNNARD,

Proprietor.

NOTICE

WE, the undersigned, beg to inform the inhabitants of the Cromwell, Alexandra and Clyde districts that we have appointed

I. HALLENSTEIN & CO.,

CROMWELL,

as our only Agents for the sale of our Silk-dressed FLOUR, BRAN, and POLLARD.

We guarantee all Flour branded with our name and obtained through the above agents.

ROBERTSON & HALLENSTEIN,

Brunswick Flour Mills, Lake Wakatipu.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR!

NEW AND SEASONABLE GOODS.

WE have just added to our already large Stock, a splendid assortment of COLONIAL CLOTHING. Made expressly to our order.

ALSO,

LADIES' DRAPERY,

of all kinds, carefully selected by our Melbourne Firm.

I. HALLENSTEIN & CO.,

Drapers, Clothiers, Boot & Shoe Importers, ETC. ETC.

Cromwell, Dec. 20.

I. HALLENSTEIN & CO.,

GENERAL IMPORTERS,

Melbourne, Queenstown, Arrowtown, & Cromwell.

We have much pleasure in calling the attention of the Inhabitants of CROMWELL and surrounding districts to our

Large and well-selected Stock,

Which is specially suitable to supply their wants. Each Department will be found complete, and assorted with every requirement.

General Drapery (comprising all the latest novelties from the Melbourne markets)

Men's and Boys' Clothing—Carpets—Tents

English and Colonial Boots, Shoes, &c.

Ironmongery—Timber and Building Materials, all kinds

Tinware—Crockery—Lamps and Glassware—Oils and Paints

Furniture—Stationery—Fancy and Tobacconists' Goods—Medicines

Saddlery—Leather and Grindery—Garden Seeds

Produce, consisting of Wakatipu Flour, Bran, Pollard, Oats, Chaff, &c.

Australia.

Steps are being taken to present Professor Halford, Melbourne, with a testimonial, in recognition of his valuable services to humanity in the discovery of an antidote to snake poison, by the injection of ammonia into the blood.

The heat in Victoria and the neighbouring colonies has been excessive of late. The Government Astronomer (Melbourne) states that Monday the 20th December, it had reached the highest point—the temperature on the shade having reached 108deg., and 152deg., in the sun. Since 1858 this was only exceeded once—viz., in December, 1868, when it reached 110deg., which was the maximum for the year.

It is stated by a Geelong paper that the trustees of the late J. Calvert, Esq., having offered a small reward for every rabbit killed on the station, had to pay for 70,000 in the short space of three months.

The Joshua Bates has brought, as passengers to Melbourne from the flowery land, fourteen Chinese. Of these two were Chinese ladies, youthful and attractive. They were attended by three Chinese domestics as servants.

Geologists, who have given in their adhesion to the theory "that the Australian continent is of comparatively recent formation," will be startled on learning that a stone hatchet, of superior make to those in use at the present day, has been found in a claim at Ballarat, 300 feet below the surface, and beneath the lowest stratum of the basaltic rock. It was lying in a crevice in the reef on the bed of a tributary gutter, about eighteen inches below the surface of the reef, the bed-rock being slatey schistose. Immediately above, and lying over the hatchet, was a tree reduced to the condition of lignite, and about three feet in diameter. A little further on, several egg-like objects, supposed to be the heads for other implements, intended to be mounted on wooden handles by means of thongs; were discovered. The theory is, that this deeply buried locality had been a camping-place at some remote period of aboriginal existence, abandoned some time before the wave submerged it. The relic has been submitted to the inspection of Professor McCoy, of Melbourne, and he has pronounced it to be simply water-worn stone.

John Boyne O'Reilly, one of the Fenian prisoners transported to Western Australia, sends to the *Irishman* the following narrative of his escape from that settlement:—"On the 18th February I escaped, seized a boat, and went to sea, but had to return to land in the morning. I then lived in the bush for some time, and eventually put to sea again, and before long was picked up by an American whaler. When the captain knew who and what I was, he installed me cabin passenger, and as he was on a six months' cruise for whales, I remained on board for that time, and every day had a fresh instance of his kindness, and of the officers and all on board. I had some very close escapes from being retaken, but the officers were determined I should not; and in one English island at which we touched, the Governor came on board, and demanded me to be given up, as he had instructions that I was on board. The chief mate answered him by pointing to the 'Stars and Stripes,' which floated at the half-mast—in sign of mourning—and said, 'I know nothing of any "convict" named O'Reilly, who escaped from New Holland; but I did know Mr O'Reilly, who was a political prisoner there, and he was on board this ship, but you cannot see him—he is dead; and he was forced to be content with that. I am making my way to America.'"

As a sample of Chinese enterprise in Australia, we do not remember to have met with anything to beat this. It is from the correspondent of the *Rockhampton Bulletin*, on the Gilbert:—"Vegetables are now brought in regularly by the Chinese from their gardens, 55 miles distant, at reasonable prices."

Silver-mining in South Australia is beginning to assume important dimensions and a remunerative character. The *S. A. Register* gives the following as the return from the Alminda mine for the week ending December 18:—Amalgam, 368lb 2oz; ore, 119 tons, crushed; 13 bars smelted silver from the mine arrived on Tuesday afternoon, of good appearance, weighing about 4000 ounces. This is equivalent to a yield of £8 sterling per ton.

Now that the hot weather is upon us, writes the *Kyneton Observer*, several housekeepers have been induced to try the preservative powers of the bi-sulphate of lime, and the result, as reported to us, has been very satisfactory. By its use joints of meat have been kept perfectly sweet for a month, and even milk has been preserved for eight or nine days by covering the vessel containing it with a cloth dipped in the preparation. As the bi-sulphate is procurable at 1s 6d per bottle, and the process of applying it is simply to brush over the meat with the preservative, the experiment is within the reach of everybody. Joints treated after this fashion can be hung as long as required, and thereby the meat becomes tender and palatable. The practice of eating fresh-killed meat in hot weather is very unwholesome, and can be avoided by the use of the bi-sulphate.

The Provinces.

A correspondent of the *Lyttelton Times* writes that a large quantity of machinery, and also a number of operatives for the Welsh flannel and tweed woollen cloth company, have been shipped from England for Canterbury.

According to the *Wairarapa Mercury*, the deer are thriving on the East Coast, a herd of five having selected the Awhera river as their haunt.

The *Thames Advertiser* notices the death of Mr Richard M'Elwain, at the extreme old age of 97 years. The deceased was father to Mr George M'Elwain, who arrived here with Governor Hobson in 1840, and was the first gaoler appointed in Auckland.

A meeting of merchants was held in Mr Edward Pearce's offices, Wellington, on the 10th ult., to consider the propriety of urging the Government to again subsidize steamers to carry the English mail to and from the Colony. The hon. C. J. Pharazyn occupied the chair. After some discussion, it was resolved that a deputation should wait on the Colonial Secretary at one o'clock the next day.

In the last number of the *Wanganui Times*, Mr Walter Taylor intimates his retirement from the editorship of that journal. We are sorry that either from failing health or any other cause such a necessity should have arisen. We had not much to say to our local contemporary—less, indeed, than we could have wished—but its career was such a tirade of personalities and calumnies, instead of a discussion of honest differences of opinion, that there was nothing else for it. We are willing, however, to believe that the system indulged in was more the misfortune than the fault of the retired editor. He fell into bad hands, and probably felt unable to extricate himself from a false position. Be that as it may, he did us no hurt, and we not only bear him no grudge, but should be glad to do him any kindness. He meant well, and we hope his retirement will be followed by the reward to which many a laborious day and night have well entitled him. The *Times*, long in a state of hopeless consumption—wasting away—has, we presume, ceased to exist.—*Wanganui Chronicle*.

Judging by a recent paragraph in the *Dunstan Times*, dead men are capable of communicating information not only in the spirit but in the flesh. Our contemporary reports the following incident:—"An accident attended with fatal results occurred at the Nevis on Friday last, the victim being a Chinaman. Our informant, Mr Chin Chee, states that the sides of the claim in which he was working fell in and buried him, and before he could be extricated life was extinct!"—*Oamaru Times*.

Thomas Webb Draper, news of whose arrest for forgery reached us by last mail, was formerly manager of the Bank of New Zealand at Mount Ida, Otago. He was the only son of the Rev. Mr Draper, lost in the ill-fated London.

The *Taranaki Herald* says:—"Captain Morhead has informed us that during last week his bees performed a feat hitherto unrivalled in New Zealand, a last year's hive having swarmed four times in eight days. The swarms, he assures us, were all above the average size, and are now carefully housed, and can be seen by any one." On the first day of the Hokitika races, Dec. 30th, a very sad accident occurred. A young jockey, named Morris Cahill, was thrown from the horse Native, while riding in the Hurdle Race. He died in the Hokitika hospital on Sunday, January 2. The unfortunate young man was never sensible after the accident. The funeral took place on the day following his death, and is thus described by the Hokitika paper:—"The body was brought over from the hospital, where the poor fellow breathed his last, and the procession started from the steps. The jockeys who had ridden at the same races, wearing colours, acted as bearers, and walked next the hearse. Next came four ladies, two of them sisters of the deceased. Nearly all of the members of the Hokitika Jockey Club were present, on foot and on horseback, as also a number of other citizens, who wished to pay the last tribute to a young man who had so suddenly come to his end. The procession turned up Revell-street, turning down Stafford street to the Catholic Church, where the usual ceremonies of that faith were then performed by the Rev. Father Martin. The building was crammed, a great many ladies being in attendance. After this the procession re-formed, when the concluding service for the dead was read by the same clergyman, the deceased being carried to his last home by the jockeys. Throughout the proceedings there was evinced hearty and deep commiseration at the untimely fate of the poor young man."

James Wilson, the brave little boy who brought assistance to his mother, mortally wounded at the Matawhero massacre—the sad story of which is too well known to require repetition—has been awarded an annuity of £50 a-year, under the "Walsh and others Pension Act, 1869," and leave to select 100 acres of Crown land in the Province of Hawke's Bay; Messrs Robert Wilson, of Turakina, and N. E. Beamish, of Rangitikei, being appointed trustees to whom the money shall be paid, and who shall select the land.

Death from Lightning at Picton.

(From the *Marlborough Press*.)

It is our painful duty to record a melancholy accident, of a very unusual nature in New Zealand, which occurred on the evening of Wednesday last at the residence of E. T. Conolly, Esq., of Picton, resulting in the death of Mr Conolly's second son, Edward, aged 11 years, and causing considerable damage to the house. During the afternoon thunder was heard in the distance, and from the threatening appearance of the weather to the northward, a storm was expected. At five o'clock it commenced to rain, increasing, with occasional peals of distant thunder, until about six o'clock, when the rain poured down in torrents. About this time a very vivid flash of lightning occurred, instantly followed by a terrific crash of thunder, such as we have never before experienced. Mr Conolly and most of the family were at this time outside the house on the verandah, when the roof of the house, at the gable-end overlooking the Waitohi stream, was struck by the lightning, which shattered the timber and shingles, spreading them in all directions, smashing the upper window, and splitting one of the verandah posts in pieces. At this moment Mr Conolly, and, as he supposed, the whole of the family, retreated inside the house; but, on turning to close the door, he saw his son Edward lying on his back. He immediately returned, took him up, and carried him inside, when it was found he was struck by lightning on the head and chest, the hair of the head being singed. Dr Tripe was at once sent for, but he was away from home at the time. Every means at hand were used to restore animation, but without avail, and Dr Muller, who arrived shortly after, pronounced life quite extinct.

After striking the house, the electric fluid appears to have gone right through the building under the roof to the lean-to at the back of the house, which is covered with iron roofing. Here it made a breach, tearing the nails from the roof, then proceeded through the pantry window, smashing the whole of the glass in that part of the house, and thence on to the zinc spouting, which it followed round on either side, cutting off the pipes overhanging the water tanks. A person who saw the house when it was struck says that for a few moments the roof appeared to be in a blaze of fire, and immediately afterwards it was seen to be smoking; but we suppose the heavy rain that was falling at the time prevented the building taking fire.

Several persons have expressed themselves as having seen a ball of fire at the time, and two little girls, after seeing it, told their mother that they had seen a "big moon" go by.

The unfortunate lad was a favourite with all who knew him, from his pleasing and amiable disposition, and his sudden death will no doubt be keenly felt by the family.

Facts about Quartz Reefs.

The present distinguished Government geologist of New South Wales, the Rev. W. B. Clarke, of Sydney—who has done more than any other individual in any part of the world towards applying science to the development of goldfields—thus writes in his "Researches in the Southern Goldfields of New South Wales," (1860):—"In travelling between Taradale and Castlemaine, I was much struck with the fact that the roads are being made with auriferous quartz that is considered too poor to crush except by wheels, and yet the finds by the roadmakers are sometimes great." (p. 265.) "Many veins, or 'reefs,' as some call them, of quartz, which are not visibly auriferous, have been treated with contempt, because no great amount of alluvial gold has been found in their vicinity; the popular mind not realizing the possibility of a hard crystalline rock being saturated, as it were, with gold, without any appearance of it in a tangible form." (p. 253.) "It is remarkable that in quartz yielding from seven to eight ounces to the ton, the gold is often barely perceptible, and in much that produces as high as five ounces it cannot be observed even by the aid of a powerful lens." (p. 254.) "It is, moreover, a very well known fact that a heap of detritus, from which all the gold has apparently been taken out, will yet supply gold after it has been exposed some time to atmospheric action; proving by examples, which many persons at the goldfields could furnish, that the separation of gold from the matrix still goes on at the present day." (p. 278.) "There is no positive certainty that any given reef will be found equally rich throughout, or even auriferous all through." (p. 259.) "Though an experiment may succeed so far as a small individual mass of quartz is concerned, within a short distance of it the quartz may be found barren." (p. 260.) "There is need of this warning, again given, that neither all reefs, nor all parts of any reef, are equally rich; and where some make their fortunes, many others are beggared." (p. 265.) Which facts or considerations are to be held as proving that all gold-diggings, though more especially quartz-reefs, are a grand lottery in which, while there are a few prizes, there are more blanks.

Calcraft.

To the ordinary mind there must be a good deal of mystery about Calcraft. What sort of person, being, or "bogie" is it who acts as the law's instrument in sending the worst murderers out of the world, after shaking hands with them beside the drop in the friendliest manner possible? Does he sleep soundly of nights? Does he eat and drink like other people? What is his favourite reading? Does he care for politics? Is he much given—as Knickerbocker has it—to the vice of thinking; and has he applied the results of a natural experience to the coinage question? That he goes to church we were long ago told; but we occasionally felt that some slight revelation of the man himself, under his own hand and seal, as it were, would be worth a good deal more than any possible amount of morbid curiosity could extract from other people. At last we have a characteristic effusion—a real letter to a living man—[published in the last issue of the *Argus*],—and we turn eagerly to see what it tells us. It appears that once when Mr Calcraft was called to Taunton on a little matter of business connected with his useful avocation, he put up at an inn, and incurred a little score, which, like many a greater man before and since, he neglected to pay. The innkeeper sued him in the County Court, on Tuesday last, and obtained a verdict. Calcraft did not appear, but sent a letter, which was read. From this production we learn that the hangman, when he takes his ease at his inn, stands treat like another Christian; that he vehemently resents what he thinks an overcharge; that he has recourse to highly poetical metaphor when the occasion requires figures of fancy as well as of Cocker, and that, in the matter of spelling and grammar, his education has been most decidedly defective. He tells mine host that he is "a Shamed" at his meanness in sending "a piece of paper" to pay the "sum of 14s., which I never had half of it;" that he supposes the innkeeper thought of "fritening" him; but he adds, "I was born too near awood to be fritened by an owl." "The Sheriff" ought to have settled long ago I have sent you the Beasley bit of paper," and as soon as convenient I will send you apost office order." Then he concludes with an emphatic declaration that he "never was served such a mean action" in all his life. It is a pity that Mr Calcraft ever took a pen in his hand. After all, he owes something to the public, who would have regarded him as a gruesome mystery if he kept consistently in the shade; but who can now be expected to see anything in a man who spells like a kitchen wench, and uses tropes as freely as Mr George Henry Moore? In Calcraft's descent to the County Court, another illusion is destroyed.—*Daily Telegraph*.

The Great Eastern.

The saying that "everything has its use," was never more magnificently illustrated than by the Great Eastern. For years after that giantess was launched with so much difficulty, disaster appeared to dog her. She scalded her stokers, blew up her own cabins, ran aground, failed as a passenger ship, failed as a merchantman, ruined two or three sets of proprietors, and was generally pronounced a colossal mistake. But her day arrived along with submarine telegraphy, and now she has become a sort of terrestrial machine—a ship of the planet—without whose mighty aid it is not possible to carry and lay a deep-sea cable. Since she has thus found out her proper mission, folk have found out also what a splendid piece of shipbuilders' craft the vast vessel is. The Great Eastern is in reality one of the handsomest and handiest sea-ships afloat, and does all her duty well, whether you load her with an extra 10,000 tons or not. She never pitches, while she rolls but slightly, and in a most stately way, to a heavy cross sea. As she now lies in the Medway, with her tropical suit of bright white paint, and the Indian Telegraph cable on board, she is at last, as her worst calumniators must own, an absolute success. Business, in fact, comes in upon her faster than she can transact it; for, having just laid the French Atlantic cable, she is now off to deposit the Indian line, and she will then return immediately to lower the Malta and Falmouth wires into the sea bottom. Everything points to the fact that, instead of discarding Brunell's grand lines, we must rather build larger and steadier ships than even the Great Eastern—at the same time constructing docks and other appliances to match these craft of the future. The great steamship has demonstrated one fact among many others, viz., that we could build an island of iron and wood, and cruise about from latitude to latitude with invalids; or navigate the ocean with huge and motionless floating hotels, the passengers in which need never know that they are at sea, unless they choose to look out of the upper-deck windows.—*English paper*.

The Emperor of Russia gets £5000 salary a-day; the Sultan, £3600; Napoleon, £3000; the Emperor of Austria, £2000; the King of Prussia, £1640; Victor Emmanuel, £1168; Queen Victoria, £1250; Leopold of Belgium, £368; and President Grant, £16 10s.

A Very Strange Story.

A Florence newspaper extracts from the "Annales de la Medicine et de la Chirurgie Etrangere" the following extraordinary history. The Italian paper, for reasons easily to be gathered, does not give implicit credence to this statement, nor lend it the editorial sanction:—

On the 18th of April, 1868, a prisoner of Villarcia (Province of Minas-Geraes), in Brazil, two men named Aveiro and Carines were executed at the same time. In Brazil executions take place with closed doors, in the interior of the prison. Dr Lorenzo y Carmo, of Rio Janeiro, well known by savants for his remarkable works on electricity applied to physiology, his surgical skill, and his success in autoplasmic operations, obtained permission to profit by this event in order to experiment on the power of electricity, and illustrate its analogy with some of the phenomena of life. The numerous experiments hitherto attempted have been made on the head and trunk separately. Dr Lorenzo y Carmo's design was, if possible, to unite the head to the neck after decapitation. The heads of the two criminals fell within a few moments of each other into the same basket; first that of Carines, then that of Aveiro. Immediately after the second decapitation a compression was effected by a pupil of Dr Lorenzo on the carotid arteries of one of the heads, so as to stop the hæmorrhage. The body was then placed on a bed prepared for it, and Dr Lorenzo stuck the head as exactly as possible on the section, and kept it in that position. The cells of a powerful electric pile were applied to the base of the neck and on the breast. Under this influence, as in former experiments, the respiratory movements were at once perceptible. As the blood, which penetrated in abundance through the surface of the scar, threatened to stop the passage of air, Dr Lorenzo had recourse to tracheotomy. Respiration then ensued regularly. The head was fastened to the body by stitches and by a special apparatus. The physiologist wished to ascertain for how long a time this appearance of life could thus be artificially maintained. His astonishment was great when he saw at the end of two hours, that not only did respiration still continue under the influence of the electric current, but that circulation had even resumed a certain regularity. The pulse beat feebly but sensibly. The experiment was continued without intermission. At the end of sixty-two hours, it was evident, to the astonishment of everyone, that a process of cicatrization had commenced on the lips of the section. A little later, signs of life manifested themselves spontaneously in the head and limbs, till then deprived of motion. The director of the prison arriving at this moment, for the first time, in the experiment room, observed that by a singular mistake, due to the haste of the operation, the head of Carines had been taken for that of Aveiro; and had been applied to the latter. The experiment was continued, notwithstanding; and three days later the respiratory movements reproduced themselves, and electricity was suppressed. Dr Lorenzo y Carmo and his assistants were stupefied—frightened at a result so unexpected, and at the power of an agent which, in their hands, had restored life to a body whose right to exist the law had forfeited.

The learned surgeon, who had only had in view a simple physiological experiment, employed all his skill to continue this work, which science, aided against all expectation by nature, had so singularly commenced. He assisted the process of cicatrization, which progressed under the most favourable conditions. By means of an œsophagean probe, liquid nourishment was introduced into the stomach. At the end of about three months, the cicatrization was complete, and motion, though still difficult, became more and more extended. At length—at the end of seven months and a-half—Aveiro. Carines was able to rise and walk, feeling only a slight stiffness in the neck and a feebleness in the limbs.

So ends this remarkable story. Who can tell the results of scientific investigation carried so far? In families, natural defects may be remedied by re-adjusting heads and bodies not originally proportioned for each other; and human beings dissatisfied with their sex may, under the benevolent system of Dr Lorenzo y Carmo, repair the error of their origin. It will be a question for lawyers to determine to what nationality these future beings are to belong, if head and body have previously owed a separate allegiance. But if the system holds good in violent deaths, surely it may be applied by deaths ensuing, as the coroners' juries have it, from natural causes. In this case, we might preserve our statesmen and celebrities for ever. Opponents of this system would, however, be found in heirs-apparent.

Messrs Cobb and Sawtell, of Christchurch, have written to the *Lyttelton Times* to contradict a statement which appeared in that journal, to the effect that the "Insurance Companies have not only advanced their premiums on flax, but on the whole cargo where this article forms a portion." As agents for vessels loading with flax and wool, they think it their duty to say that, so far as they know, not a single insurance company has made any such alteration in their rates as that referred to.

Kawarau Gorge Advertisements

DIGGER'S REST HOTEL,
KAWARAU GORGE.NICHOLAS CAMPION,
Proprietor.

Wines and Spirits of the best description.

STABLING.

SLUICER'S ARMS HOTEL,
KAWARAU GORGE.JOHN WRIGHTSON,
Proprietor.

GOOD ACCOMMODATION FOR TRAVELLERS.

GOOD STABLING. Three Loose Boxes, second to none.

BILLIARDS.

WHITE HART HOTEL,
KAWARAU GORGE.

(On the main road to Queenstown).

THOMAS HERON,
Proprietor.

GOOD ACCOMMODATION FOR TRAVELLERS.

Queenstown Advertisements.

QUEENSTOWN SHOEING FORGE.

J. BRIDGE,

General Blacksmith and Farrier,
REES STREET, QUEENSTOWN.

First-rate Stabling: good Oaten Hay.

HORSES FOR HIRE.

QUEEN'S ARMS HOTEL,
QUEENSTOWN.

A. EICHARDT, PROPRIETOR.

Private Rooms for Families.

SAMPLE ROOMS FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS.

A large and commodious STABLE, capable of accommodating twenty horses, has recently been completed, and has been pronounced by all who have visited the district as second to none in Dunedin. An experienced groom in attendance.

Booking Office for Cobb & Co.'s line of Coaches.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL,
(Corner of Beach and Rees streets),
QUEENSTOWN.

W. M'LARN, PROPRIETOR.

The above Hotel continues to keep up its reputation as one of the most comfortable in the Wakatipu district. The best accommodation for visitors and boarders.

FIRST-CLASS STABLING.

The only paddock accommodation in the district.

The Pioneer of Sixpenny Drinks.

WAKATIP SAW MILLS

J. W. ROBERTSON & CO.,

TIMBER MERCHANTS,
QUEENSTOWN.

Every description of SAWN TIMBER constantly on hand, at FRANKTON and QUEENSTOWN.

ROBERT BOYNE,
GENERAL STOREKEEPERAND NEWS AGENT,
Queenstown, Lake Wakatipu.

A large stock of Groceries and other goods always on hand. Importer of English and Colonial Newspapers. Orders punctually attended to. Newspapers forwarded to any part of the district.

Agent for the CROMWELL ARGUS.

Nevis Advertisements.

EDWARD THOMPSON,
NORTHUMBERLAND ARMS HOTEL
AND STORE,
NEVIS.

A large and well-selected stock of GROCERIES of all descriptions constantly on hand. Goods delivered throughout the surrounding district on the shortest notice.

A commodious BILLIARD ROOM is now in course of erection, and will shortly be furnished with one of Alcock & Co.'s full-sized BILLIARD Tables.

The best accommodation for Travellers.

Good Stabling.

BRITISH STORES,

Nevis.

NEVIS CROSSING HOTEL
AND STORE,

(About five miles from the Nevis Township).

The undersigned, in returning thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed on him since commencing business, begs to intimate that he continues to keep a large and well-selected stock of SPIRITS, WINES, and GROCERIES of the very best description.

Goods regularly delivered throughout the surrounding district.

CHARLES KORLL.

Miscellaneous

ALBION HOTEL AND STORE
LUGGATE,

(28 miles from Cromwell, on the main road to Lake Wanaka).

H. MAIDMAN, Proprietor.

This well-known Hotel possesses every accommodation for the comfort and convenience of travellers.

Groceries, Clothing, Drapery, Ironmongery, Mining Tools, &c., &c., constantly on hand, at Cromwell prices.

GOOD STABLING.

N.B.—District Post Office.

WANAKA HOTEL, PEMBROKE.

The above hotel, which is delightfully situated on the margin of the Wanaka Lake, offers to the tourist and pleasure-seeker advantages rarely to be met with.

The scenery in the neighbourhood is exceedingly picturesque; and on an island in the Lake there is excellent rabbit-shooting.

A large PLEASURE-BOAT is kept for the accommodation of visitors, and every care is taken to provide means for their enjoyment while staying at the WANAKA HOTEL, which is universally admitted to be one of the most comfortable and best conducted houses in the Province.

The Proprietors of the WANAKA HOTEL can confidently state that a more pleasant method of passing a few days free from the turmoil and care of business, than by a sojourn in the neighbourhood of the picturesque and romantic Wanaka Lake, can scarcely be imagined.

THE STORE,

In connection with the hotel, is well supplied with Groceries, Household Utensils, Ironmongery, Mining Tools, &c.

HEDDITCH & RUSSELL,

Proprietors.

R. PRITCHARD,
Wholesale and Retail Storekeeper,WINE, SPIRIT, AND PROVISION MERCHANT,
ARROWTOWN.

The largest and best-assorted stock of Wines, Spirits, Groceries, and Provisions in the district.

A well-assorted stock of Boots and Shoes, Drapery, &c.

Agent for T. ROBINSON & Co., Agricultural Implement Manufacturers, Dunedin & Melbourne.

VULCAN HOTEL, ST. BATHANS,
SAMUEL HANGER, Proprietor.

First-class Accommodation for Travellers.

Always on hand—Wines, Spirits, and Ales of the best quality.

BILLIARD TABLE—GOOD STABLING.

BLACKSMITH'S SHOP adjoining. Horses shod on the shortest notice.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

JUNCTION HOTEL,
TUAPAKA ROAD,
(Seventeen miles from Lawrence).HUGH MACKENZIE,
(Late of Manukirikia),

Desires to inform his numerous friends throughout the Northern Gold-fields that he has purchased the JUNCTION HOTEL, lately kept by Mr Thomas Higgs; and that he is enabled to offer, at the above hotel, accommodation equal to that of any house on the road.

Branch Booking Office for Cobb's Coaches to Teviot and Switzers.

Passengers change coaches for Switzers at the Junction Hotel.

Goodstabling and paddock accommodation.

Dunedin Advertisements.

HAY BROTHERS,

TAILORS & OUTFITTERS,

PRINCES-STREET,

DUNEDIN,

Between Messrs Paterson & M'Leod's and the Criterion Hotel).

As our Stock is extremely well assorted

in every department,

We have great pleasure in inviting the Inhabitants of the Province to inspect it,

kind enough to favour us with a visit,

Will be forced to acknowledge that for Quality,

Style, and Cheapness,

It will (to say the least of it) compare favourably

with any other in New Zealand.

Our great

Motto in

conducting

our business

is to give such

VALUE to our

Customers as to

induce them to

come back again,

thus making their

Interest and ours

IDENTICAL.

Our past success

is the best proof

that this leading

principle has been

fully appreciated by

the inhabitants of the

Province of OTAGO.

Please Note the Address:

HAY BROTHERS,

TAILORS & OUTFITTERS,

PRINCES-STREET,

DUNEDIN,

Between Messrs Paterson & M'Leod's and the Criterion Hotel).

LONDON PIANOFORTE & MUSIC
SALOON.

FOR SALE OR HIRE:

Pianofortes by Collard and Collard

Pianofortes by Broadwood

Pianofortes by Kirkman

Pianofortes by Ralph Allison

Pianofortes by J. and J. Hopkinson.

Mechanism of every description connected with Pianofortes and Harmoniums made and repaired.—"Il the new and standard Music.

CHARLES BEGG,

PIANOFORTE MAKER AND TUNER,

Princes-street north, Dunedin.

Curiosities of the Post Office.

The "Curiosities of the Post Office" is a book that yet remains to be written. Not very long ago the following postal curiosities, despatched as "packets" were noted:—From Blackburn in Lancashire to Spitalfields, London, two canary-birds, delivered by the postman alive and well. From Devonshire to London, a pork pie. To London, a woodcock, also a pair of piebald mice, which were kept in the Post-office a month, fed, and at last delivered to the owner, who called for them. From Manchester to Castle-street, two rabbits and a bird—15 parcels of plum-pudding. From Bognor to Plymouth, a lobster. In one day, 31 letters containing wedding-cake. On more than one occasion, without any envelope, a bank-note (one was no less than £50), the two ends being merely folded upon each other, wafered, and the back of the note then directed! Innumerable leeches in bladders, several of which having burst, and the water having wetted the letters, many of the poor creatures were found crawling over the correspondence of the country. From Plymouth to Huananby, a bottle of cream. From a mother to her son, a pottle of strawberries, which, being smashed in the bag, completely destroyed a packet full of very valuable lace. A ship-biscuit, the address being on a very small piece of paper pasted thereon. From Totness to Dublin, an uncovered bottle full of liquor, merely labelled with an address, and the words "sample of cyder." From Exmouth to Hastings, half a pound of soft soap in thin paper. From Bishop's Stortford to Brunswick Square, a fish; also several packages of plants, in wet moss. From Hastings to Bath, a bunch of grapes; also shrimps. From Kingston to Westminster-bridge-road, to Mrs —, a roast duck. A flask of gunpowder. Fifty-three separate "packets," containing each a box of lucifer matches, one of which, on being handled, exploded in the Post-office. A traveller or bagman wrote to his beloved wife for his pistol; she affectionately sent it, labelled, loaded almost to the mouth with powder, balls, and slugs. To the Countess of —, a pair of flesh-brushes: the mail-cart, in coming from the west, was upset into a brook, which dissolved the paper covering of these brushes, and they, probably fancying they had arrived at their journey's end, instantly set to work, and destroyed a considerable portion of the epistolary contents of the bag. To Mr —, a live snake. From London to Wellington, Somersetshire, a very long cucumber. To a naturalist in London, a live mouse, two china tea cups, and a box of live spiders. From Oxford-street to Merion-square, Dublin, addressed to Miss —, a most beautiful head-dress of the genus Jigamareo. From London to Sudbury, two sweetbreads. To —, a human heart, a partridge, a mackerel, a paper of fish-hooks, a human stomach, &c.

An Easy Method to Regulate a Clock in the Bush.

Get two pieces of copper, tin, or brass, about six inches long, and an inch wide. In the middle of these cut a narrow slit about three inches long (the slit to be as narrow as possible to see through). Fix these pieces opposite one another, about six inches or so apart, so as to be enabled to see through both slits, facing the north or south, in a position not to be readily moved. Watch when any fixed star passes the slits, and note the time by the clock. Next night, watch the same star pass the slits, and if the time is four minutes earlier the clock is right; if more than four minutes, the clock is going slow; and if less than four minutes the clock is going fast. Choose any fixed star that is conspicuous enough to be known again; a fixed star has a twinkling light, and a planet a steady light.—Explanation: As the length of a sidereal day is 23 hours 56 minutes, so, consequently, a star passes the meridian four minutes earlier every day. Suppose a star passes the slits 9h. 15m. on any given night, and the next night it passes at the same time, the clock is gaining, as it ought to pass at 9h. 11m.

The telegraph cable between Caithness and Orkney was successfully laid in the Pentland Firth on Sept. 13.

In a graveyard at Shrewsbury, New Jersey, is a row of ten graves of a family of brothers and sisters, all of whom died at the age of ten days.

The sewing machine has not only produced a revolution in the method of working with needle and thread, but it has also created a special class of nervous diseases among the workers. The "jaring" causes in the young and weakly extreme nervous irritation and depression, headache, and restlessness. In factories, the labour of turning the machine—labour which, when badly constructed machines have to be used, is considerable, and with all machines very irksome—should not be thrown on the workers, many of whom are mere children, since a very small amount of steam-power would turn a large number of the machines. We doubt much if needlewomen are, as a class, much better off than when their sufferings were so tenderly told by Hood.

Bush Fires in Australia.

A correspondent of the *Herald Star* writes from the Mallee Scrub:—We have had drought, we have had a run of seasons bad in every way, and now, to crown our misfortunes, we have had the most extensive bush fire that has ever been known in this part of Victoria. On Monday, a fire was seen in the large belt of mallee east of Lake Albacutya, but as the runs in that quarter are mostly unoccupied, the fire did not attract much attention. On Tuesday, the day being very hot, and a hot wind blowing, the flames travelled fast, and the smoke became dense. On Tuesday night a stream of fire, forty or fifty miles wide, was rushing at a fearfully rapid rate across the country from east to west. By this time Messrs M'Ginnis and Bell's fences were reached, in spite of all efforts to prevent it. Now it raged with greater fury than ever, and so continued burning the whole of Wednesday and Thursday. Messrs M'Ginnis have lost about fifty miles of fencing, and it was by the most strenuous exertions that the home station was saved. The fire was accompanied by a loud roar like that of breakers in a storm. The heat was so intense that no man could come within many hundred yards of the fiery flood: in that waterless region the men who were labouring to turn or stop its course, fainted with heat and thirst, and some were carried home by their companions raving and frantic. The loss of fencing, which has not long been erected at great expense, is of course very great; but the worst of it is that the material out of which fences could be made is all burnt, and how the country is to be enclosed again will be a problem hard to solve. Grass was scarce before, but now a very large extent of country is a blackened smouldering desert. It has been reported that three men who were fencing in that neighbourhood have been burnt, but I have no certainty as to the truth of the report, and it is to be hoped it is not true.

Mr William Chace sends the *S. A. Register* the following account of the late bush fires on Yorke Peninsula:—About one o'clock on the 20th a man living with him came in hurriedly and reported a large fire close at hand, and urged that unless the horses were got out, and a clear space ploughed round the paddocks, they would be burnt out. On going out to look, it was found almost impossible to stand, and quite impossible to walk. Just then the shed was blown down, nearly killing the writer's wife and eldest boy. The storm ceased for a little, and with great difficulty two or three furrows were made on one side of the land. His mate and he then worked for an hour or so in beating out the fire, when the former left to get a drink, and shortly after loud cries were heard from a cart. On running to it, Chace learnt that Mr Goldsworthy's shepherd and his boy had been burnt; and after starting in the cart, they met the poor fellow's wife and three children close to the hut. All scoured the place in search of the man and boy in growing darkness, walking among the bodies of about 1800 dead sheep, when suddenly our informant stumbled upon the dead body of the poor lad, completely roasted. At a little distance the father was discovered, quite naked, his clothes having been burnt off, with the exception of his boots. The shepherd was not dead, so his body was plentifully bathed with kerosene; but the injuries were too awful for the remedy to be of service. He was conveyed to a place of shelter, and died in about an hour. It is believed that nothing could have saved the lives of the wife and her five children had the fire continued its course, but, providentially, the wind turned to the south about 5 o'clock. They are now at Mr Chace's house in a sad plight, having lost everything they possessed by the fire. It appears that during the height of the fire Mr Goldsworthy and his son had to jump off the cliff—a height of 18 to 20 feet—into the sea to save their lives. They remained up to their necks in the water for a long time, nearly choked with the smoke and heat. Their horse and cart went over the cliff; but the animal's life was saved, although the cart was nearly consumed.

CROMWELL POST-OFFICE SAVINGS BANK

The following are the regulations regarding the management of the above-named institution, and which are also applicable to all the other Post-office Savings Banks in the Colony:—

1. Interest at 5 per cent. per annum is given on sums less than £200; at 4 per cent. on sums over £200 and not exceeding £500, and in the same proportion for any shorter time on every complete £1 deposited. No interest is allowed on more than £500.
2. Depositors in Post-office Savings Banks have direct Government Security for the prompt repayment of their money.
3. A depositor in any Post-office Bank can continue his deposit at any other and can withdraw his money at that most convenient to him.
4. The strictest secrecy is observed with respect to the names of the depositors, and amounts of their deposits.
5. Married women may deposit money in Post-office Savings Banks, and money so deposited will be repaid to the depositor, unless her husband gives notice, in writing, of marriage, and claims payment of deposits.
6. Money may be deposited by or on behalf of minors. Deposits over seven years of age are treated as persons of full age, but minors under seven years of age cannot withdraw their deposits until they have reached the age of seven.
7. Applications to the chief office in each Province on the business of Post-office Savings Banks, and the replies sent thereto, are free from charge for postage.

£5 REWARD will be paid for such information as will lead to the conviction of any person riding my Bay Mare, now running on the Cromwell flat. The mare is branded X C on near shoulder, and has a white mark on near hind fetlock.

W. TALBOYS.

WANTED, a JOURNEYMAN BAKER, for Logantown, Bendigo. Must be a good steady hand.

Apply to Messrs CONNOR & SMITH, Cromwell; or J. STEVENSON, Logantown.

TO MINERS, CAPITALISTS, & OTHERS.

FOR SALE,

THE whole of that valuable MINING PROPERTY, with Plant and Working Materials, consisting of a CREEK CLAIM and TAILRACK, known as the Shamrock and Thistle Company's, Moke Creek.

The above Claim, comprising 12 acres, held under a gold-mining lease for a term of 12 years from 1st August 1868, will be found in first-class working order, and can be strongly recommended as being one of the best and safest investments ever offered in this district.

For particulars apply to Messrs I. HALLEN-STEIN & CO., Cromwell and Queenstown; or to LAWTON & GARDINER, Moke Creek.

CATHOLIC CHURCH.

THE FOUNDATION STONE

OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH, CROMWELL, WILL BE LAID

ON SUNDAY, 23RD JANUARY, 1870.

Mass at Ten o'clock.

The Rev. Father NORRIS will perform the ceremony of Blessing and will preach on the occasion.

A Collection in aid of the Building Fund will take place.

COMMERCIAL.

ARGUS OFFICE, Tuesday afternoon.

Business during the past week has remained about the same as during the previous one, the demand from the outlying districts being small. The first instalment of wool from the Wakatipu passed through here this morning. It was from Marshall and Arncliffe, Lake Hayes, and there were three heavily-laden waggon.

Harvesting in this district has commenced, but owing to the scarcity of labourers, progress is slow. A number of men would be able to find employment for a short time in assisting to gather in the crops.

We are sorry to say that the yield of oats in this district, owing to the dry weather we have had, will be small, although we believe that at Wakatipu the crops are looking splendid, and the return of oats and wheat will be very large.

THE Cromwell Argus.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1870.

In order to give our readers full reports of the Mount Ida and Queenstown race meetings, and also a report of the annual meeting of contributors to the funds of the Dunstan District Hospital, we are reluctantly compelled to hold over our usual leading article.

The fortnightly sitting of the Resident Magistrate's and Warden's Courts at Cromwell will be held to-day.

The out-going English mail will close at the Cromwell Post-office to-morrow at 3 p.m.

Between twelve and one o'clock on Monday last, a fire broke out in the kitchen of the Bank of New South Wales, Clyde. It was soon extinguished, however, by the aid of a few buckets of water from the town race, and the prompt assistance rendered by some of the neighbours. With the exception of a few yards of calico being burned, there was no damage done. The origin of the fire was the igniting of some calico near the stove.

We learn with much satisfaction that the postal authorities have called for tenders for the conveyance of mails once weekly each way between the post-office at Rocky Point and a post-office proposed to be opened at Bendigo Gully, from 1st February to 31st December, 1870. As the Chief Postmaster seems to have overlooked the fact that there is a widely-circulated advertising medium (the CROMWELL ARGUS) published within fifteen miles of Bendigo Gully, we take this opportunity of informing intending contractors that Tuesday, the 25th inst., is the day fixed for receiving tenders for the proposed service. The days on which the mails are to be carried are not specified in the advertisement, and we would therefore respectfully suggest that, as the Cardrona mail passes Rocky Point Post-office on Wednesdays, and returns by the same route on Thursdays, those days would be most convenient for the conveyance of the mail to and from Bendigo.

A ball was held at Mr Beare's hotel, Logantown, on Friday evening last, a large number being present. Dancing was vigorously kept up till morning, and the affair was in every respect a great success.

Another of those sad accidents which have recently been of such frequent occurrence in this and the neighbouring districts, took place at Lake Wauaka on the 12th inst. From information supplied us, we learn that three men were entering the lake from the Makarora River in a dingy belonging to Mr Russell, a strong wind blowing at the time. There was a heavy swell on the lake, and just as the dingy got into deep water she capsized, throwing the three men into the water. Two of them were good swimmers, and they twice succeeded in getting their companion, whose name was William Smith, on to the bottom of the boat. The second time, however, she suddenly righted, and Smith was again thrown into the water, when he sank—calling his dog, which had been in the boat. The dog was making for the shore, but turned back when he heard his master's voice. The faithful animal remained near the spot for several days, going into the water, and swimming about in search of his unfortunate master. The other two men after a great struggle, succeeded in reaching the shore, each holding on to the boat with one hand while they swam with the other. All search for the body of the missing man has been unavailing.

We are glad to observe that the Town Council have, within the last few days, caused the town water-race to be thoroughly cleansed of the rubbish with which it has for a length of time been infested. The water is now comparatively clear and pure, and has been running regularly for a week. The Council is entitled to the thanks of the public for this greatly-improved state of things; and if it will only incur the expense of employing a man for a few days in every month to keep the race clean and in good order, the townspeople need not again be under the necessity of carrying water for domestic purposes up the steep banks of the Clutha or the Kawarau, as many have recently been compelled to do.

From the Nevis, our correspondent writes as follows:—"Excepting a decided movement of the miners to the upper part of the river, there has not been much worth noting in this locality. There is a subject I should like to bring under the notice of the residents in the various townships in this district—that is, the advisability of erecting bridges across the Molyneux and Kawarau rivers—at first, I would say, for horses and foot passengers. Just above the Dunstan, the rocks look like natural piers; and I have no doubt an eligible site for a bridge might be found on the Kawarau. When you take into consideration the sums of money subscribed for horse-racing, I think a sufficient sum might be collected for the purpose I have mentioned. The uncertain charges for crossing merchandise must be a great drawback to the trade of the town. Although Cromwell is so much nearer to the Nevis, many dray-loads of goods have been brought up from the Manuhirika to the Chinese stores here. There must be some reason that they pay so much more in cartage from the lower towns, when Cromwell is so much nearer, and there ought not to be such a difference in prices as to induce them to travel so far with their orders. Why don't some of our merchants bestir themselves for their own profit and the benefit of the town?"

The Shamrock and Thistle Company's claim and tail-race at Moke Creek, Wakatipu, together with plant and working materials, are offered for private sale by Messrs I. Hallenstein and Co., as agents for the holders. Those on the look-out for a good mining property should not lose sight of this opportunity. Particulars will be found in the advertisement which appears in another column.

The Presbyterian Synod of Otago and Southland met in Dunedin last week. At the evening sederunt on Wednesday, the 12th inst., the case of the Rev. Mr Drake was considered, and after a long discussion, the Synod resolved, on the motion of the Rev. Mr Bannerman, that the Presbytery of Clutha should be instructed to visit Cromwell, by commission or otherwise, with full powers to arrange for the dispensation of ordinances there, retaining the services of Mr Drake, if practicable.—[From all we can learn about the matter, we are inclined to think that the people will "retain the services of Mr Drake," whether the Presbytery of Clutha find it "practicable" or not.]

We have received a copy of Mackay's Gold-fields Almanac for 1870. As usual, it contains a great deal of useful information, and may fairly lay claim to being the best of its kind published in Otago. We have also to acknowledge receipt of the *Canterbury Times* and the *Southland News* sheet almanacs for 1870, both being very creditable productions.

The Misses and Master Howe invited their juvenile confederates to a picnic at Mr Kidd's farm, about two miles from Cromwell, on Monday last. The children mustered in great force, and a considerable number of ladies and gentlemen also responded to the polite note of invitation issued. Games of all descriptions were entered into with spirit, and enjoyment seemed to be the order of the day with young and old. After partaking of a capital tea, spread on the green sward under the superintendence of Mrs Howe, who did her utmost to add to the enjoyment of those assembled together, sports were again entered into for a couple of hours, when a general start homewards was made, all being highly pleased with their day's enjoyment.

We have received the first and second numbers of the *Otago and Southland Mining Journal*, a "Farmer's Supplement" (to be issued monthly) being also published with the first number. It contains a quantity of news of particular interest to mining communities, and other readable matter. We wish it every success, and have no doubt that it will receive a fair share of support.

THE REEFS.

From Bendigo there is very little news of any importance to chronicle. Until the Aurora Company's first crushing, which we are informed will take place at the end of next week, nothing more than the prospecting—or rather the further proving—of claims on the various lines of reef will be engaged in. From some of the claims excellent stone has been taken during the past week; and since the holidays a considerable amount of work has been got through. Having recently visited a number of the claims, we are enabled to supply our readers with a few particulars of the different methods at present employed in testing and working them.

BENDIGO REEF.

In the prospectors' claim, owing to a dispute amongst the partners, work has been carried on during the past three weeks under the superintendence of the manager appointed by Mr Warden Pyke. A considerable quantity of stone has been conveyed to the battery and crushed, but we understand the results have not been so satisfactory as formerly.

No. 1 east (Smith and party).—The shareholders in this claim are engaged putting in a cutting. A sample of stone which was pounded up last week showed splendid results. A third share in the claim (three men's ground) was recently sold for £305.

No. 2 to No. 9 east.—In these claims work has been resumed since Christmas, with results more or less successful. In Gillies's claim we understand the prospects are exceedingly good.

In No. 10 east (Loughnan and party), the reef is not yet thoroughly defined, although a leader four or five inches in width has been traced along the entire length of the claim. In this leader very fine gold is seen in the stone.

In No. 11 east (Elliott and party) a cutting has been put down to a depth of about 12ft. So far only a narrow vein has been met with, and the shareholders intend to commence a drive, in which they expect to strike the reef.

No. 1 west (Hurley and party).—A shaft has been sunk to a depth of 30ft., and a drive was started last week. The company expected to strike the reef at a distance of four or five feet in the drive.

No. 2 west.—Wilson and party, the holders of this claim, are sinking alongside the reef, with excellent prospects. They are at present down to a depth of 25ft.

No. 3 west (Hazlett and party).—Several shafts have been sunk in this claim. In the main shaft, which is down 60ft., a drive has been started, and the reef will no doubt be struck shortly.

AURORA REEF.

Aurora Company.—During the past fortnight work has been prosecuted with great vigour in this company's claim. There are now about 200 tons of stone ready for crushing, and the manager confidently expects that the first crushing will take place about the end of next week. A tunnel has been taken in from the machine to the upper shaft, a distance of about 200 feet. The reef averages eighteen inches in width, and carries gold in the stone the whole of this distance. A race, delivering about five heads of water, has been brought in from the Seven-mile Creek, on the east bank of the Clutha, and is now quite completed. Owing to the great elevation of the Dunstan Range, over which the race has been cut, the water will unfortunately be frozen for about two months in the year.

No. 1 east (McLachlan and party).—This party applied for a lease of their area, which has not yet been granted, and they are at present working under protection. There has not been much work done in the claim. The reef has, however, been traced to a distance of 80 yards from the boundary, with very good stone the whole distance.

No. 2 east (Loughnan and party).—The main shaft in this claim has been sunk to a depth of 47 feet, and although the actual reef has not yet been struck, there are indications of it being near at hand. In the leaders which have been met with good stone has been got, and the shareholders consider their prospects very satisfactory.

Nos. 3, 4, and 5 east.—In the whole of these claims, the remarks made in reference to No. 2 will apply.

In No. 6 east, the reef was struck last week at a depth of 12 feet, the stone being very hard.

No. 1 west.—Smith and party, the shareholders in this claim, have not as yet struck the main reef in the shafts which they have sunk (50ft and 70ft respectively). In both they have met with leaders, of varying thicknesses, the quartz being of very good quality. In the 50ft shaft they are still sinking, with expectations of getting the reef shortly.

No. 2 west (McNamara and party).—Several shafts have been sunk in this claim, and the reef has been found, with gold plainly discernible in the stone.

No. 3 west.—Sergeant and party have sunk to a depth of 20 feet in this claim. They have got the reef, which is about 3ft wide, and are still sinking.

COLCLOUGH'S REEF.

In the prospector's claim work has been resumed since the holidays, and stone is now being got up. We are in a position

tion to give further reliable particulars as to this claim, not having met with any of the working shareholders.

No. 1 east (Butler and party).—The leader in this claim is being followed on contract. Very little stone is being got up.

No. 2 east (Woods and party).—The two working shareholders sold out of this claim recently, one of them having proceeded to the Shotover, as manager of the dredge recently launched upon that river.

In the Harp of Erin claim (No. 2 west), Hamilton and party, a shaft is being sunk by contract. The contractors are on a good leader, and the prospects are very satisfactory.

RICHMOND'S REEF.

In the prospectors' claim on this line, the reef was struck in the first shaft at a depth of 12 feet, a few days before Christmas. The shaft has since been carried down a further distance of 23 feet. Some splendid stone has been met with in this claim, and on Saturday last some very rich specimens were taken out. The reef is on an average about twelve inches thick, the stone being generally of a rotten, crumbling description.

No. 1 east was taken up by Cane and party, but has been abandoned, owing to the rocky and broken nature of the ground.

No. 2 east.—This claim was originally taken up by McNab and party. They struck leaders, but were unable to find the reef, and abandoned the ground. Kenny and party have since taken up the claim, and are now getting their windlass and tools ready to commence work.

No. 3 east was taken up last week, and trenching and other preliminary operations are now being engaged in.

No. 1 west (Broadfoot and party).—This party are sinking through a soft, mullocky leader, and are now down about 20 feet. They anticipate having to go a considerable depth before the reef is struck.

No. 2 west was taken up last week. As yet no work of any consequence has been done.

ALTO REEF.

We learn that in the prospectors' claim on this line of reef the stone is turning out splendidly. Williams and party have now about 100 tons of stone on the surface.

The reef was struck in Nos. 1 and 3 east last week, and in No. 2 the shareholders anticipate getting it this week.

ANCIENT ORDER OF FORESTERS

COURT STAR OF CROMWELL.

A summoned meeting of this Court was held at the School-house on the evening of Wednesday, 12th inst., for the purpose of electing and installing officers for the ensuing six months. There was a very good attendance of members, and the election resulted as follows:—

J. Marshall, C.R. P. Graves, S.B.
S. Tipple, S.O.R. H. W. Edwards, J.R.
T. Screen, S.W. D. Mackellar, Secretary
J. Stephens, J.W. R. Brown, Treasurer.

Bro. Marshall was duly inducted to the chair by the retiring C.R. (Bro. M. Fraer) with all the usual formalities pertaining to the ceremony. Bro. Marshall afterwards installed the remaining officers.

A cordial vote of thanks was accorded to the retiring officers, special reference being made to the services rendered by Bro. D. Mackellar, who has performed the duties of secretary since the formation of the Court.

By a unanimous vote of the Court, it was decided to place P.C.R. Bro. M. Fraer's name on the "respect-board."

This Court has now been established for two years, and there are over forty financial members on the books. The amount standing to the credit of the Court is about £150.

COURT ROYAL OAK OF KAWARAU.

On Saturday evening, 15th inst., a summoned meeting of this Court was held at Bro. Richards' hotel, Bannockburn, for election and installation of officers. There was a large attendance, nearly the whole of the members being present. The officers elected for the ensuing half year were:—

J. Marshall, C.R. R. Scott, S.B.
H. Behrens, S.O.R. F. Pretsch, J.B.
P. Koenig, S.W. W. Goldsmith, Sec.
J. Bowen, J.W. J. Richards, Treasurer.

Bro. J. Moore, the retiring C.R., installed Bro. Marshall as his successor; and the latter then inducted the other newly-elected officers.

A hearty vote of thanks to the retiring officers was ordered to be recorded on the minutes. Special allusion was made to the services of Bro. J. Berry as secretary, and it was decided to present him with an emblematical sash as a mark of appreciation.

It was resolved by the Court to place the name of P.C.R. Bro. J. Moore on the "respect-board," with the usual distinguishing mark to show that he had occupied the chair during two terms.

The advisability of starting a debating society in connection with the Court was then mooted, and after some discussion it was decided to take up the question next Court night—a summoned meeting to be convened with that object. It is thought by a number of the members that the establishment of such a society would be a great advantage, both socially and intellectually.

This Court has been established over two years; it has twenty-five members, and the funds in hand amount to over £100.

Both the above Courts have till within the last six months laboured under a great disadvantage owing to the difficulty experienced in procuring the services of a medical officer. This want has now been supplied, an arrangement having been entered into with Dr James Corse, who has been appointed surgeon to both Courts, and, we understand, gives general satisfaction.

A correspondent writes to us complaining of a very dangerous piece of road between Cromwell and Lowburn. It is where the Westmoreland Co.'s old water-race crosses the road, ineluctably beyond the cemetery. We understand, however, that Mr Simpson, district road engineer, had the place repaired immediately on its dangerous condition being brought under his notice, and since our correspondent's letter was written.

DUNSTAN DISTRICT HOSPITAL.

The annual meeting of contributors to the funds of the Dunstan Hospital was held in the Council Chamber, Clyde, on Saturday last, the 15th instant, at three o'clock p.m. Vincent Pyke, Esq., president of committee, occupied the chair; and there were between twenty and thirty persons present.

The secretary (Mr R. Barlow) read the committee's annual report, a copy of which will be found below; and on the motion of Mr J. W. Cambridge, seconded by Mr T. George, the report, as read, was received and adopted.

The treasurer (Mr Christophers) then brought up his financial statement, and it was resolved, on the motion of Mr T. George, seconded by Dr Shaw, that the same be adopted. It was further agreed that the treasurer's statement be advertised in the *Dunstan Times*. [For the information of the public, and in order to afford a more extensive publicity to this very important document, we append the statement after the committee's report, without charge.]

A vote of thanks was accorded to the retiring committee, and Mr R. Barlow received the special thanks of the meeting for the very efficient manner in which he had performed the duties of secretary during the past twelve months.

The meeting then proceeded to the election of a new committee for the ensuing year. Mr Vincent Pyke was re-elected president; Mr W. Fraser, vice-president; Mr A. Christophers, treasurer; and Mr Henry Milburn was unanimously elected secretary. The committee was chosen by ballot, and the following are the names of the successful candidates, with the number of votes recorded for each:—

Preshaw, J. A.	15	Fache, G.	11
Hazlett, J.	15	Feraud, J. D.	10
Grindley, W.	13	Clark, G.	10
George, T.	13	Ross, Rev. C. S.	9
Barlow, R.	13	Beck, —	9
Marshall, M.	11	Naylor, B.	9

Messrs C. F. Johnson and J. U. Cambridge were appointed auditors.

Dr A. T. Thomson and Dr James Corse were elected honorary medical officers to the institution.

The proceedings terminated with the customary vote of thanks to the chair.

SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT OF THE DUNSTAN DISTRICT HOSPITAL.

Your Committee, in submitting their Annual Report for the year commencing 15th January, 1869, and terminating 12th January, 1870, have great pleasure in stating that the institution is in a most efficient condition.

During the year, great improvements have been made in and around the Hospital. A refractory wall, of stone, has been built. Alexandra Ward and the kitchen have been lined throughout with boards, and thoroughly ventilated; the chimney of Alexandra Ward has been re-built, and that of Albert Ward has been built two feet higher; and other improvements—such as papering and painting—have also been effected in the Hospital. A large iron tank has been fixed in the water race at its highest elevation, and the water conveyed from it to the Hospital in pipes added greatly to its sanitary condition. The water would likewise be most useful in the event of fire. A thatched roof has also been put over the pantry; a portion of the out-buildings has been converted into a wash-house, and the boiler used for washing and other purposes set in stone-work; the remaining portion of the reserve has been substantially and securely fenced in, and three acres ploughed up and planted with potatoes; and arrangements have been made which will enable the work of the institution to be performed with less expense and greater efficiency.

The comfort of the patients has received your Committee's consideration. Iron bedsteads have been substituted for the old wooden stretchers, and new mattresses, sheeting, &c., have been purchased.

The surgery is replete with instruments and drugs. Indeed, the appliances for the treatment of any case that may demand the attention of the surgeon are now perfect.

With regard to the resignation of Dr C. Shaw and the election of his successor, your Committee have to report that on the 17th February last Dr Shaw was granted three months' leave of absence, and that during his absence Dr Niven was appointed acting-surgeon. On the 28th June, Dr Shaw sent in his resignation, where Dr Niven was re-engaged, pending the election of a resident surgeon. On the 17th August, a special general meeting of the contributors was held for the purpose of electing a resident surgeon in the place of Dr Shaw. There were candidates, but the voting was between Drs Shaw and Burrows, and resulted in a tie. Another election was therefore held on September 14th, when Dr Burrows, M.R.C.S.E., was duly elected, but that gentleman not being able to take charge of the Hospital until the end of October, Dr A. T. Thomson was temporarily engaged, and fulfilled the duties of the office until Dr Burrows commenced his duties as resident surgeon (on the 1st November), at a salary of £425 per annum. The increase of salary from £350 to £425 was in consequence of the surgeon residing out of the Hospital, and attending the prisoners in the goal.

The first general meeting of contributors for 1869 was held on Friday, January 15th, when the following gentlemen were elected members of Committee:—Vincent Pyke, Esq., president; William Fraser, Esq., vice-president; A. Christophers, Esq., hon. treasurer; R. Barlow, Esq., secretary; and Messrs Hueston, Hazlett, Marshall, Hastie, Fache, Clark, Patterson, Grindley, Beck, Ziele, Preshaw, and the Rev. C. S. Ross. On the 17th August, Mr P. Kelly, of Cromwell, was elected a member of Committee, vice Mr C. Ziele, resigned.

Your Committee have held twelve general, fourteen emergency, and five adjourned meetings, at which the attendance of the members was as follows:—Mr V. Pyke (president), 13; Mr W. Fraser (vice-president), 1; Mr A. Christophers (treasurer), 30; Mr R. Barlow (secretary), 23; Mr C. Hueston, 39; Mr J. Patterson, 28; Mr W. Grindley, 27; Mr J. Hazlett, 26; Mr M. Marshall, 25; Mr G. Clark, 25; Mr C. P. Beck, 23; Mr J. Hastie, 18; Mr G. Fache, 17; Mr C. Ziele, 10; Rev. C. S. Ross, 10; Preshaw, 1.

Cromwell, 24th December, 1869

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Advertisers in the CROMWELL ARGUS will have their names and addresses inserted in this column free of charge.

CROMWELL.

Badger, R. F., Agent, Melmore street
Barnes, W., Blacksmith and Farrier, do.
Cassie, Dr James, Surgeon, do.
Cassar & Smith, Bakers and Grocers, do.
Dawkins, James, Free Trade Butchery, do.
Dagg, R. E., Clutha Hotel, do.
Fitch, Allen, Draper and Clothier, do.
Goodger, G. W., Junction Commercial Hotel, Melmore-street
Lindsay, E., Blacksmith, Melmore-street
Scott, J., Baker do.
Marsh, John, Bridge Hotel, do.
Kidd, Robert, Cromwell Hotel, do.
Manders, H., Agent, do.
Whetter, W. H., Bootmaker, do.
Kelly, John M., Cordial Manufacturer, Melmore-street
Pierce, O., Smithfield Butchery, Melmore-st.
Shanks, W., & Co., General Merchants, do.
Smitham, William, Kawarau Hotel, do.
Hallenstein, I., & Co., Merchants, do.
Weaver, David, General Merchant, do.
Matthews & Fenwick, General Printers, do.
Hallenstein, I., & Co., Drapers and Clothiers

CLYDE.

Auckland, W., Painter, Paperhanger, &c.
Barlow, R., Watchmaker and Jeweller
Brough, Anthony, Barrister and Solicitor
Fitch, Allen, Draper and Outfitter
Riley, Edward, Junction Hotel
Marshall, M., Chemist and Druggist
Coz, John, Port Philip Hotel
Hazlett, James, General Merchant

ALEXANDRA.

Beresford, W., Builder and Undertaker
Calder, P., Bread and Biscuit Baker
Jack, Alexander, Criterion Hotel
Martin, W. B., Watch and Clock Maker
Mason, J. H., Royal Mail Hotel

BENDIGO GULLY & ROAD.

Beare, J., Reefers' Arms Hotel and Store
Mercer, Francis, Temperance Restaurant
McPherson, H., Wakefield Ferry and Hotel, Rocky Point
Perriam, John, Welcome Home Hotel and Store, Lowburn.
Rocky Point Ferry: John McCormick
Smith and O'Donnell, Old Bendigo Hotel and Stores
Stevenson, J., Al Bakery

KAWARAU GORGE.

Campion, Nicholas, Diggers' Rest Hotel
Heron, Thomas, White Hart Hotel
Wrightson, John, Shicers' Arms Hotel

BANNOCKBURN.

Halliday, J., Shepherd's Creek Hotel & Store
Nicholas, J., Gladstone Coal Works
Richards, J., Bannockburn Hotel and Store
Stuart, James, Ferry Hotel,

NEVIS.

Curnaby, George, British Stores
Korff, C., Nevis Crossing Hotel and Store
Thompson, Edward, Northumberland Arms Hotel and Store.

QUEENSTOWN.

Boyne, Robert, Storekeeper and News Agent
Bridge, J., General Blacksmith and Farrier
Richardt, A., Queen's Arms Hotel
McLarn, W., Prince of Wales Hotel
Robertson, J. W., & Co., Timber Merchants
Robertson & Hallenstein, Brunswick Flour Mills

ARROWTOWN.

Pritchard, R., General Merchant, Arrowtown

WANAKA.

Hedditich & Russell, Wanaka Hotel, Pen broke

DUNEDIN.

Baird, William, Bookseller and Stationer
Beaver, A., Watchmaker and Jeweller
Braithwaite, Joseph, News-agent, Fleet-street
Chaplin, John, & Co., Coach Proprietors
Dickson, T., Cabinetmaker and Upholsterer
Fraser, Alexander, Advertising and Commission Agent
Hay Brothers, Tailors and Outfitters
Hishop, John, Watchmaker and Jeweller
Key, W., Cabinetmaker and Upholsterer
Kincaid, M'Queen and Co., Vulcan Foundry
London Pianoforte and Music Saloon
Matthews, George, Nurseryman, Seedsman
Otogo Hotel: T. A. Jones
Reith & Nicolson, Booksellers and Stationers
Sinclair, W., Tailor and Clothier
Sparrow and Thomas, Dunedin Ironworks and Seed-grower
Tofield, Frederick, Watchmaker & Jeweller
Thompson, W., Red Lion Hotel
Wilson, W., Engineer, Boilermaker, &c.
Winstanley, Thomas, Scandinavian Hotel
Wheler, R. T., Advertising and General Commission Agent
York Hotel: Alex. Mee.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Fenwick, R., East Taieri Hotel
Hawea Saw Mills: J. D. Ross, proprietor
Hanger, S., Vulcan Hotel, St. Bathans
Maidman, H., Albion Hotel and Store, Luggate
MacKenzie, Hugh, Junction Hotel, between Turpika and Turiot

Clyde Advertisements.

M R ANTHONY BROUGH,
BARRISTER,
SOLICITOR, & CONVEYANCER.
Office, CLYDE.

PAPERHANGINGS.

A LARGE and elegant stock of PAPERHANGINGS at
AUCKLAND'S
SUNDERLAND-STREET, CLYDE,
and at WRIGHT'S, Cromwell.

Five Thousand Pieces of Newest Patterns, at Prices to Suit the Million.
Flock and Gold Papers in Endless Variety.
Glass, Oils, Colours, Paints, and Varnishes Reduced Prices.
Come and See. You're Bound to Buy.

MEDICAL HALL, CLYDE,
M. MARSHALL,

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST,
SUNDERLAND-ST., CLYDE.

Prescriptions carefully prepared.

BOOKSELLER, STATIONER, AND NEWS-VENDER.

Importer of English, Foreign, and Colonial Newspapers and Magazines.

Libraries and Magazine Clubs supplied at a small advance upon English prices.

JUNCTION HOTEL & CONCERT HALL,
Corner of
SUNDERLAND, FERRY, AND CAMP STREETS,
CLYDE.

EDWARD RILEY - PROPRIETOR.

EDWARD RILEY, having purchased the above hotel from Mr A. Moore, begs to inform his friends and the public generally that he is prepared to accommodate them in first-class style.

GOOD STABLING.—ALCOCK'S BILLIARD TABLE.

The CONCERT HALL is the largest in the country districts, and is admirably adapted for Concerts, Balls, Public Meetings, or any other demonstration.

LONDON HOUSE!
CROMWELL AND CLYDE

ALLEN FITCH

Begs to inform the inhabitants of CROMWELL and surrounding Districts that he has just opened out a large and select stock of

Summer Drapery

Comprising all the newest patterns in

Fancy Dress Materials,

Prints,

Printed Muslins,

Mantles,

Hosiery, Gloves, Stays, &c.

Ladies' Underclothing, and Baby Linen, in great variety.

A magnificent assortment of Ladies' and Children's Hats, Trimmed and Untrimmed.

THE READY MADE DEPARTMENT

Comprises a choice selection of—

Men's Tweed and Silk-mixed Suits,

Tweed Trousers and Vests,

Crimean Shirts, White Dress Shirts,

Lambs' Wool and Merino Pants,

Flannel Shirts,

Hosiery of all kinds,

Men's Straw and Felt Hats in all the newest styles.

THE BOOT DEPARTMENT

Embraces an extensive selection of

Ladies' and Girls' Single and Double-soled Elastic Kid Boots,

Ladies' Black and Coloured Kid Boots,

Cashmere and Lasting Boots,

Boys' and Children's Elastic-side and Lace-up Boots,

Men's Elastic-side Boots, from 13s. 6d.,

Men's Bluchers, Wellingtons, Half-Wellingtons,

Colonial-made Watertights, & Shooting-Boots,

Nuggets and Gum Boots.

ALLEN FITCH,
DRAPE & OUTFITTER,
LONDON HOUSE,
CROMWELL AND CLYDE.

Clyde Advertisements.

PORT PHILIP HOTEL,
SUNDERLAND-STREET, CLYDE.
JOHN COX, Proprietor.

This well-known hotel possesses every accommodation for the comfort and convenience of Travellers and Boarders, and the Proprietor begs to assure the public that no effort will be spared on his part to maintain the favourable reputation the house has already acquired.

A range of STABLING is in course of erection, which, when completed, will be second to none out of Dunedin; and travellers may rely upon every care being taken of horses baited at the Port Philip Stables.

JAMES HAZLETT,
WHOLESALE STOREKEEPER,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,

SUNDERLAND-STREET,

CLYDE.

The largest and best-selected Stock of
WINES,
SPIRITS,
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS.

Packers Supplied at Lowest Rates.

* Agent for Marshall & Copeland's BEER, in Bulk and Bottle.

To the Inhabitants of the Cromwell District.

R. BARLOW,

PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER,
AND
MANUFACTURING JEWELLER,
CLYDE.

Has now on hand a choice and varied assortment of Gold and Silver WATCHES; English, French, and American CLOCKS; also, a very choice selection of English & Colonial JEWELLERY, consisting of

Gold Scarf Pins | Brooches
Lockets | Ear-rings
Chains | Guards

Wedding, Signet, Gem, and Keeper Rings, Seals, Keys, and Chains in endless variety, of the newest designs.

ALSO,

Lately arrived, a very suitable and elegant assortment of FANCY GOODS, too numerous to particularize, very suitable for CHRISTMAS PRESENTS and NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.

Watches and Clocks carefully cleaned & repaired.

Alexandra Advertisements

A. JACK'S
CRITERION FAMILY & COMMERCIAL
HOTEL,
ALEXANDRA.

Livery and Bait Stables.—Loose Boxes, Coach-house, &c.

FIRST-CLASS BILLIARD TABLE.

BACK CREEK BAKERY,
BROADWAY, ALEXANDRA.

P. CALDER.

BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER.

Mixed Fancy Biscuits made to order from 10d to 1s per pound.

W. B. MARTIN,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER,
MAIN STREET ALEXANDRA.

Watches and Clocks carefully cleaned and repaired.

ON SALE,

A large assortment of Chains, Brooches, Meerschaum Pipes, &c.

ROYAL MAIL HOTEL
ALEXANDRA.

J. H. MASON PROPRIETOR.

Wines and Spirits of the best description.

Every accommodation for Travellers.

Good Stabling, and Loose Boxes.

One of Alcock and Co.'s full-sized BILLIARD TABLES.

ALEXANDRA TIMBER YARDS.
WILLIAM BERESFORD,
BUILDER AND UNDERTAKER,
ALEXANDRA.

Bannockburn Advertisements.

GLADSTONE COAL WORKS,
BANNOCKBURN AND ADAMS'S GULLY.

The undersigned beg to intimate that they continue to supply COAL of the very best quality at 32s. per ton, delivered in Cromwell or at Kawarau Gorge.

From the Pit in Adams's Gully, Coal of exceedingly good quality is now being supplied to residents at Bannockburn, at moderate prices.

NICHOLAS & CO.,
Proprietors.

STUART'S FERRY,
KAWARAU RIVER.

Main crossing-place between Cromwell and the Nevis for Waggon, Drays, Horses, and Foot passengers.

Children attending School, Free.

THE FERRY HOTEL

Has first-class accommodation for Travellers.

BANNOCKBURN HOTEL AND STORE,
Doctor's Flat, Bannockburn,
(On the main road to the Nevis).
JOHN RICHARDS, PROPRIETOR.
Groceries and Household Requisites
Of all descriptions kept in stock.

The Goods, being obtained direct from Dunedin, are retailed at CROMWELL PRICES.

SHEPHERD'S CREEK
HOTEL AND STORE,
BANNOCKBURN.

On the main road to the Nevis, 4½ miles from Cromwell.

J. Halliday, Proprietor.

An experienced Baker kept on the premises.

Wines, Spirits, and malt liquors of the best quality.

Ginger Beer and Cordial Manufacturer.

67 District Post Office.

ANDREW HAMILTON,
ARTIST.

Drawings of Houses, Vessels, Animals, &c. executed in black lead pencil or water colors.

TERMS:

PENCIL DRAWINGS, from £1 ls.
WATER COLOR do " £5 5s.

N.B.—The higher charges are not made according to size, but according to the amount of labor required to produce the picture.

Bendigo Gully, Lowburn, &c.

WELCOME HOME HOTEL
AND STORE,
LOWBURN,

About three miles from Cromwell, on the road to the Bendigo Reefs.

JOHN PERRIAM PROPRIETOR.

Every accommodation for Travellers.

OPENING

OF THE

ROCKY POINT FERRY.

The large and well-furnished PUNT in connection with the above Ferry being now COMPLETED, the undersigned has great pleasure in informing the public that he is in a position to cross the heaviest Six-horse Waggon, and Vehicles of all descriptions, at VERY MODERATE RATES.

Persons visiting Bendigo Gully on horseback can be crossed at this Ferry at the reasonable charge of 1s. 6d.; Foot Passengers, 6d.

JOHN MCCORMICK.

WAKEFIELD FERRY HOTEL,
ROCKY POINT,
On the main road to Bendigo.

The best quality of Wines, Spirits, and Beers kept in stock.

Good accommodation for travellers.

* District Post Office.*

THE WAKEFIELD FERRY

Is the best and safest crossing-place on the Clutha River, and is on the direct road to the Bendigo Reefs.

The Punt and Boats are worked by careful and experienced boatmen, and the heaviest waggons can be crossed at any time with perfect safety.

REEFERS' ARMS HOTEL,
Logantown.

JAMES BEARE PROPRIETOR.

The above house is the largest and most comfortable in the district.

GOOD STABLING.

GENERAL STORE attached to the Hotel, with a large and varied stock of Groceries and other goods.

CROMWELL PRICES.

MERCER'S
TEMPERANCE RESTAURANT,
LOGANTOWN,
BENDIGO REEFS.

The only establishment on Bendigo where Travellers can depend on getting MEALS AT ALL HOURS, in quietness and comfort.

The house is conducted strictly on TEMPERANCE PRINCIPLES.

In order to keep pace with the increasing requirements of the township, the proprietor is about to make extensive improvements on the premises, and will shortly be in a position to offer excellent SLEEPING ACCOMMODATION to Boarders and Travellers.

Charges very moderate.

FRANCIS MERCER,
Proprietor.

AL BAKERY, { LOGANTOWN,
BENDIGO GULLY.

J. STEVENSON

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Captured by Brigands.

[From Once-a-Week.]

"At ten sharp, and mind you're punctual," was the parting injunction of my friend, as we separated at the door of the Casino Inglese, in Rome, during the month of April 1869. Expeditions to various parts of the Campagna are among the chief attractions of the Holy City, when the mind has become, as it were, satiated and almost harassed by a continual round of sight-seeing. And very pleasant are these riding-parties, consisting, as they do generally, of some seven or eight young people, with two or three married men to lighten the lump, the most important member being some *habitué* well acquainted with the turns of the Campagna. The morning of our expedition broke one of those lovely days that seem inseparable from a southern climate, and that positively shame the most determined sluggard from his bed to enjoy the morning air. Shortly before ten I was at the Porta del Popolo, inspecting my horse, and making sure that a small supply of corn had been sent for him in the carriage that was to accompany us. This carriage was occupied by three ladies, the mothers of the young girls on horse-back, and by an English artist, who was in too delicate health to attempt the long ride to Galera. All told, our riding party consisted of eight—three ladies and five men, the extra one being Mr Rivers, the well-known guide over the Campagna, to whom every wood and turn on its broad expanse is as familiar as the shops in Piccadilly are to a Londoner. With the arrival of the ladies began a long argument as to the hour the helpers were to meet the horses; which horse was the property of which lady; and a host of various trifles that eventually delayed our departure till 10.30, and would probably have kept us much longer had not Mr Rivers, being a little deaf and very determined, quietly trotted off up the road, leaving us all to follow as best we could. After about half-an-hour's quiet riding we branched out on to the Campagna, and were soon merrily galloping along its enormous enclosures, our horses' heads set straight for Galera. In about four hours' time we were stabling our quadrupeds at a farm-house that lays half a mile from the deserted town itself, and helping each other to take off the saddles and bridles. We all then proceeded to walk down the hill to the spot chosen for our picnic. Imagine, reader, a spreading walnut tree by the banks of a noisy stream, a large cave in the background, and behind that a high precipice covered with brambles and shrubs; on the right, the ruins of Galera, now covered with ivy and weeds; on the left, a lovely valley running into the broad Campagna. This was the place we had chosen, and I think I may fairly say a fitter or lovelier spot could not have been fixed upon. "Ho! Ludovico! bring out the *mayonnaise*; now the bread, plates, knives, and glasses, and let us set to work at once, for Galera is no place to tarry in!"—malaria and other noisome diseases attack the loiterer in this pleasant valley, and cause him to rue the day he sojourned here too long. Luncheon over, we young ones wandered round the ruins, while the artist, Mr Rivers, and the two other occupants of the carriage took an elevated position to enjoy the view. For two hours we clambered over the stones, peered into roofless houses, admired ruined churches, and tumbled into holes craftily concealed by overhanging branches, until, at last, we arrived at the conclusion that the time had come to return for our horses. It was then four o'clock, and we dawdled so long on our road up to the farm, picking the violets that covered the banks on our way, that it was past five when we filed out of the yard on our road homewards. I never yet saw a riding party, especially a Roman riding party, on a fine spring evening, that did not divide itself into pairs, and, strange to say, those pairs are generally very much engrossed by each other's conversation; far be it from me to say they flirt. Birds fly in pairs very often, and, as Harold Skimpo would say, "Mankind will not surely deny to young people what it concedes to birds," and during this eventful ride mankind, represented by Mr Rivers, had been gracious towards the young, never once interfering with their conversation or suggesting the presence of a gooseberry-picker, as a third person is sometimes not inaptly styled. Now it happened that I, the writer of this narrative, had taken up my position as a member of the last pair, the second person being one of Columbia's fair daughters. I hope it does not sound conceited to say that she was sufficiently interested

in my conversation to lag behind the rest with me, and to trust to my knowledge of the Campagna to bring her eventually in safety to the Porta del Popolo; at all events such was the case, and as such I relate it. The sun was now fast setting, and those in front of us were urging their horses into a gallop, wishing to reach home before darkness came on. By this time Miss K., and myself were some distance behind our party, and whilst entering a wood that lies about half-way between Galera and Rome, I mentioned to her that when once clear of the trees it would be better for us to push on and join the main body of the party, as I thought that our horses were getting tired, and that they would go better in company. The path through the wood was narrow, and Miss K. preferred leading, so that when about half way through she was ahead by perhaps a hundred yards. Suddenly I found my horse's bridle seized, and myself roughly dragged from the saddle by a man who had started from the bushes. Before I could open my lips to shriek a word of warning to Miss K., I had a dirty rag stuffed into my mouth, and found myself in danger of speedy suffocation. However, I had the satisfaction of seeing Miss K. look round, and, taking in at a glance the state of affairs, whip her horse into a canter that soon enabled her to outstrip the ruffian who had started in pursuit of her. My own horse, too, had escaped, and rushed wildly through the bushes in the direction of Rome. The man who had attempted to seize my companion, finding his chase a fruitless one, now returned, and aided brigand No. 1 in the pleasing and lucrative pursuit of rifling my pockets. They soon eased me of the few coins I had, taking also my pocket-book and handkerchief; but a glad smile came over their faces as they drew out of my inside pocket a small silver-mounted pistol that I always carried with me, fondly imagining that it might some day prove useful: foolish hope and vain precaution! I had been dragged off my horse and pinioned, before I could get my hand near it; so much, then, for the utility of a pistol. As soon as the sound of the horses' hoofs had died away in the distance, my captor roughly jerked me to my feet, and proceeded to drag me through the bushes in the direction of Galera: he still kept the filthy rag over my mouth, and I was well nigh sick from the odour of garlic it exhaled. I had now sufficiently recovered from my surprise to examine the looks and dress of my captors. They were both dark, strong-looking men of middle stature, not at all of a bad cast of countenance, and clothed in the regular Campagna peasant's dress, with a sheepskin sort of jacket. Guns they had none, but each man carried a thick stick, and, I shrewdly suspected, carried in his pocket the invariable stiletto of the Roman peasant. I was not much of an Italian scholar, and these men talked in a very different Italian from mine, but still I managed to catch a few words of their conversation, from which I made out that they were calculating on the chance of reaching Galera before the gendarmes, who were sure to be sent out by the riding party immediately on their arrival in Rome, could overtake us. After about half-an-hour's walk, the rag was removed from my mouth, but I had a strong hint given me as to preserving silence, by seeing my own pistol at full cock pointed in a line with my ear, and a sign given me by the man on my right that I should receive the contents if I attempted to call for help. After an hour's hard walking, I became so exhausted that I felt hardly able to proceed. I had been in delicate health during part of my stay in Rome, and I had not yet recovered my strength; besides, walking through bushes in boots and spurs is no easy task. At last, totally exhausted, I threw myself to the ground, and showed by signs that I could not move on. After some hesitation, the man who had pulled me from my horse proceeded to pull off my boots and spurs. "Well," thought I; "better to walk without them on this smooth grass where there are no stones." But I soon discovered my error, for I found that there were innumerable little hard lumps of earth and brambles, which caused me the most fearful agony, and I was again obliged to throw myself down. My strength was now exhausted, and I signed to them that if they wished me to proceed they must carry me. I closed my eyes, and, throwing my head back, begged earnestly that I might be allowed some, if it was only ten minutes' repose. I had just begun to think they had granted my request, when I was suddenly made to start up by the most fearful dart of pain through

my foot; and to my rage and horror I saw that the ruffians had lighted a match, and were carefully applying it to the soles of my feet. They now explained to me by signs that unless I moved on, they would continue their pleasing operation till I did. For a moment I tried to bear the pain and lie still, but the agony became too intense, and I had to stand up; once fairly upright, they passed a rope around my waist, and actually dragged me along. I felt that I was gradually losing consciousness, my eyelids closed, my head swam, and a sort of buzzing noise filled my ears, and I became indifferent as to what was happening. Suddenly I became alive to the fact that we were among the ruins of Galera, and by a great effort I sufficiently recovered myself to notice that we were entering a cave, formed by the fall of some large stones from the wall of the town that overlooked the valley. Once inside this place, my captors tied my legs and arms, and threw me on a rough couch of fern, which was strewn near the entrance of the cave, and then left me to rest, while they conversed earnestly at the other end. I tried hard to listen, but exhausted nature overpowered me directly, and I fell into a deep feverish sleep. I must have slept about four hours when I was awakened by a terrible thirst; my eyes were burning, and my head throbbed with such intensity as to be almost unbearable. The two men were sitting, wrapped in their cloaks, about five yards from my bed, and when I begged for some water one of them stretched out his arm and handed me a small jugful. Having slaked my thirst, I fell back again, and soon slept. I was rudely awakened by a feeling of intense suffocation, and of intense heat about the head and neck. Being alarmed at what I concluded was some new device of the enemy, I felt about with my hands, and found that one of the men was holding his cloak over my head and neck. At first I thought he meant to suffocate me, but soon the sound of men's voices came confusedly to my ear through the cloak, and I immediately guessed at what was really the case, that a party sent from Rome were searching the ruins in quest of me. My first impulse was to sing out for help: but I speedily subsided when I felt a pistol pressing against my temple. I then felt that my only chance was to lie still, and trust that one of the party, more minute and careful than the rest, would discover the mouth of the cave during the search, and proceed to explore it. But the hope was very faint, for I remembered that the entrance was nearly concealed by hanging bushes and ivy, and it was almost impossible for anyone not knowing of the cave to suspect its existence. Evidently, then, I must arrange some plan to attract the attention of the searchers, and that quickly. I do not think I mentioned that the floor of the cave was a deep incline, the lower end being the entrance: there was then a drop of some nine feet from the cave to the ground. We had climbed up this by means of some projecting stones. During my restless sleep, I remembered having struck my feet against a small barrel at the end of my bed of fern. I now determined, if possible, to give this a kick, trusting to the velocity it would acquire in running down so steep an incline to carry it out of the cave before it could be stopped, and hoping that the noise of its fall would attract the attention of some of the police. So, gathering up my feet as far and as quickly as possible, I gave the barrel a most energetic kick, which, though it had the effect of almost breaking my bare toes, sent the cask spinning down the incline and out of the mouth of the cave. For a moment it hung in the ivy, and great was my fear that it would stick there, but it was too heavy, and finally fell with a crash, that made my heart glad, into the valley beneath. When the ruffian who was keeping my head covered felt the sort of jump I gave in order to effect my kick, he at first imagined that I was attempting to breaking my cords and escape. He bent down, therefore, to hold my head the tighter, and consequently the rolling barrel did not catch his eye. It was only when the noise of its fall came upon his ear that he suspected the real reason of my movement. As quickly as he could, he dragged me from my couch, and tried to pull me to the other end of the cave; but seeing that he did not intend to use his pistol, I gathered courage, and wriggled and struggled to such purpose that before he could drag me very far the cavern was filled with my friends, and my captors became in their turn prisoners. Luckily for me, the barrel that I had despatched so vigorously had almost fallen on the cocked

hat of a gendarme, and this worthy, naturally looking up, at once caught sight of the projecting stones, and his practised eye immediately discovered their use. In less time than it takes to write this, he had clambered up, calling as he went to his companions to follow him. Among the police, I saw two of my English friends who had been of our riding party, and from them I learned that when Miss K. had caught up to them—which, owing to their having increased their speed, she did not do for some time—and had communicated my capture to them, they decided to make all haste for Rome, and then to send out a party of police in search of me. Their reason for not returning at once themselves was that they did not know how many brigands there were, and they naturally did not wish to imperil the safety of three ladies in a probably useless search after one unlucky cavalier. We soon found a cavalcade, and having borrowed a horse from the farm where, on the previous day, we had stabled our beasts, we again set out for Rome, arriving there in safety at eleven o'clock on the day following that on which we had started for our picnic. My narrative is only the plain truth, and may serve neither to "point out a moral nor adorn a tale," but it will prove to my readers that in the present condition of affairs in and about the patrimony of St. Peter, pic-nicing in the Campagna, though very pleasant, has just a dash of danger in it, which will make my adventurous countrymen relish the sport all the more, whilst the timorous may take warning at my having been "CAPTURED BY BRIGANDS."

Accident and Suffering in the Bush.

The report of a riding accident, followed by the endurance alone in the bush of three whole days of terrible bodily suffering, comes to us (says the *Wagga Wagga Express*) from the Burrabogie station. Early on Sunday morning a lad of about seventeen years of age was endeavouring to run in a horse from an out-of-the-way part of the Burrabogie run, on which he was employed. In driving home the animal, he came upon a mob of wild horses, conspicuous among them being a savage entire, which suddenly charged down upon him, and hurled him from the saddle. The shock he sustained from the fall was so great that his consciousness left him, and when, after a long interval of time, his senses returned, he found that his thigh had been broken, and that miles away from a human habitation he was lying, parching with thirst, helpless and disabled, alone in the bush. Collecting his thoughts, and remembering the difficulties that the people of the station would have to encounter in finding him where he then lay, and judging as best he could the nearest point at which he could reach water, he decided that the best course he could adopt for preserving his life would be to drag himself, if possible, to the water, and there await his chance of discovery by the men whom he felt sure would be looking for him. By slow, painful, and laborious efforts, the poor lad at once began to put his scheme into execution, and, by dragging himself upon his elbows, contrived to move by degrees over the ground. The operation was, however, both painful in itself and the cause of great pain in the broken thigh; and, as he had to take frequent rests, the progress he made was very slow. Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday passed away, and still, in spite of increasing weariness, he dragged himself indomitably along, indulging in frequent rests, and during the hours of darkness occasionally sleeping. Meanwhile, the people on the station, who had been alarmed by his prolonged absence, had all been scouring the bush, and at last, on Wednesday evening, one of the search parties had the good fortune to discover the poor fellow. He was in a terribly exhausted condition from the combined effects of pain, hunger, and thirst; and, having travelled fully two miles in the way we have described, his elbows and arms had become perfectly raw. The first thing he asked for was a drink of water, and this he had no sooner between supplied with than he fainted away. He was at once conveyed to the station, and was there sparingly supplied with food. A medical man being fortunately at the station, the broken limb was set, and the lad is now in a fair way of recovery.

A sight seldom witnessed by landmen and only occasionally by seamen, greeted the eyes of a favoured few at Auckland on the 16th December. The *New Zealand Herald* says that about 5 p.m., a heavy bank of clouds, moving slowly up from the northward and eastward, passed over Rangitoto, and when above the channel between that island and the North Head, commenced taking in a supply of moisture from a waterspout of considerable magnitude. At length, gorged to repletion, the body of vapours cast off the suction hose, and finally discharged its aqueous contents over our city, in one of the heaviest showers that we have known for a long time past.

Selected Poetry.

THE GRAVE IN THE FAR WEST.

A lonely spot, and a lonely grave,
On the bank of the beautiful river,
Where willows droop and aspens wave,
And their shadows across it quiver.

No sculptured marble to tell the name
Of the sleeper who rests below;
Or to say that a traveller, unknown to fame,
Was buried here long ago.

Only a smooth and grassy mound,
By the side of the beautiful river,
And a rough gray stone with mosses crowned,
Where the scattered sunbeams quiver,

To tell of the glad young life that beat
In the silent breast below;
And the high hopes quenched by the arrow's fleet
From the treacherous red man's bow.

Only these the hunter's tale to tell,
Who found him beside the river,
And saw from him his life-blood well,
While his spirit sought its Giver.

Only these to say that with reverent tread
They buried him 'neath the willow,
And placed the stone above his head
That had been his dying pillow—

Only these to speak of the mother's woe,
Too deep for words to measure,
Whose boy was laid here so long ago—
Her lone heart's only treasure.

Wit and Humour.

Artemus Ward said that the man who wrote "I'm saddest when I sing" was a fool to sing much.

Lower recently had a wedding in which a female clergyman tied the knot and officially kissed the bridegroom.

"Your purse, Tom," said an indulgent father to a spendthrift son, "reminds me of a thunder cloud."—"How so, father?"—"Because it is always lightning."

An Irish glazier was putting in a pane of glass, when a groom standing by began to joke him, telling him to put in plenty of putty. The Irishman bore the banter for some time, but at last silenced his tormentor by, "Arrah now, be off wid ye, or else I'll put a pain in yer head widout any putty!"

"Wife," said a married man, looking for his bootjack, after she was in bed, "I have a place for everything, and you ought to know it."—"Yes," said she, "I ought to know where you keep your late hours."

A gentleman of our acquaintance has asked our advice on the subject of his pecuniary affairs, which he says have become so deranged that all his liabilities have gone out of his mind.—*Punch*.

A man passing along the street with a looking-glass under his arm met a little boy, and thought to be witty at his expense. "Here, boy," said he, "just come and look in this glass, and you'll see a monkey." "Ah, indeed," said the boy, "how did you discover that?"—The answer is not recorded.

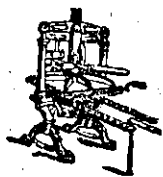
The servant of a Prussian officer one day met a coney, who enquired of him how he got along with his master. "Oh, excellently," replied the servant; "we live on very friendly terms. Every morning we beat each other's coats—the only difference being, he takes his coat off, and I keep mine on."

An Ohio stumper, while making a speech, paused in the midst of it, and exclaimed, "Now, gentlemen, what do you think?" Instantly a man arose in the assembly, and, with one eye partially closed, modestly replied, "I think, sir—I do indeed, sir—I think that if you and I were to stump the country together, we would tell more lies than any other two men in the country, sir, and I'd not say a word during the whole time, sir."

A tall Eastern girl named Short long loved a big Mr Little, while Mr Little, thinking little of Short, loved a little lass named Long. To make a long story short, Little proposed to Long, and Short longed to be even with Little's shortcomings. So, Short meeting Long, threatened to marry Little before Long, which caused Little in a very short time to marry Long. Query: Did tall Short love big Little less because big Little loved little Long?

In a narrow lane, where it was impossible for two vehicles to pass, a Quaker in his gig confronted an obstinate fellow in a cart. The Quaker mildly declined to back his horse—the obstinate fellow swore he wouldn't back his horse. After an hour or so of ineffectual discussion, the man in the cart thought to crush the Quaker into submission by taking out a newspaper and calmly perusing it. "Friend," said the quaker, "when thou hast finished thy paper, I trust thou wilt lend it to me." The man was beaten, and backed his horse without much more ado.

A clergyman advising his people to save some of their earnings in a penny savings' bank, was met by the following proverbs:—"A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush"; "Save a feather, and lose a goose"; "Penny wise, and pound foolish." All of these sayings are very good, and contain much wisdom, but were plainly misappropriated. In like manner, a layman will often excuse dilatoriness by the proverb, "More haste, less speed." A glutton once excused himself with the quaint saying, "An empty sack can't stand upright." A careful, cautious man, often hurt and wounded if he has had a misfortune or loss, will use the really good but misapplied adage, "You should look before you leap." Untruthfulness is often "tuned" by the bad proverb, "White lies will wash." Covetousness is excused by the provident maxim, "Take care of no one." And so on: people are so apt to twist proverbs to answer their own purposes that good maxims are oftentimes compelled to cover bad actions.



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(ESTABLISHED 1858.)

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